

TAKE A FAN - THEY ARE GIVEN TO ALL CUSTOMERS - TO-DAY. YOU WILL NEED IT TO-MORROW.

SPECIAL SALE TO-DAY OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

PARASOLS! PARASOLS! PARASOLS! 200 OF LATEST STYLES.

Figured and flowered Silks, Parasols, and plain colored Satin Parasols, from \$1.00 to \$1.50. Fine Alpaca Parasols, from \$1.00 to \$1.50. Black Satin Parasols, from \$1.00 to \$1.50. 25 dozen Men's Glove-Knit Oxford Ties, \$1.00 to \$1.50. 10 dozen Ladies' Glove-Knit Ties, \$1.00 to \$1.50. 45 dozen Ladies' French Kid Ties, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Hosiery, Ruchings, Lace Gloves and Mitts, and the largest assortment of FOURTH-OF-JULY HANDKERCHIEFS in the city, from 5 cents to 25 cents. FANS, from 3 cents to \$3 each.

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

ALL FLAGS REDUCED, AS WE ARE BOUND TO CLOSE THEM TO-DAY.

PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Flags, 10x15, 3 cents each. Flags, 27x42, 15 cents each. Flags, 12x18, 4 cents each. Flags, 30x50, 25 cents each. Flags, 14x22, 6 cents each. Flags, 36x58, 50 cents each. Flags, 18x27, 8 cents each. Heavy Hunting Calico, 13 yards for \$1.

Buildup Toys Pistols for paper caps, 20 cents. Liberty Bell Paper-Cap Snappers, 5 cents. Paper Caps, 50 in box, for 10 cents. Hammocks, \$1.35, \$2.25 and \$4.50. Basement Department. WALL PAPER, in new designs, 9 cents per roll. Extra quality Gift Wall Paper, 12 cents per roll. Elegant patterns Embossed Paper, 20 cents per roll. Bordering, 3c, 4c, 5c and 6c per yard. Basement Department.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY! MILLINERY!

FOR TO-MORROW we have had a large stock of Ladies' and Misses' DISS HATS trimmed up, which we have marked at special prices. We also have an extra number of milliners employed and are prepared to do all work promptly. Below we quote a few of the many bargains to be found in this department:

Large fine Leghorn Hats, \$1. The regular price now asked in other Millinery Stores is \$2.00. Misses' English Milan Braid Dress Shapes, trimmed with Ribbon, \$1.25. Pearl Brides, all shapes, 45 cents. Wire Frames for making Lace Hats and Toppers, 40 cents. Black Lace Hats, handsomely trimmed, for \$3.95. Leghorns, decorated in assorted styles and richly trimmed with fancy Ribbons and Plumes, \$5 and \$6.75. Open-work Lace and Fancy Straws in Hat and Bonnet shapes, 50 cents. Straw Toppers, 50 cents.

Ribbons! Ribbons!

ARE GOING WITH A RUSH! LOOK AT THESE PRICES: 8-inch fancy Satin Ribbon, all colors, 45 cents a yard. No. 16 Gros Grain Ribbon with satin edge, 25 cents. Red, White and Blue Silk Ribbon, 5 and 6 cents a yard. Baby Ribbon, 14 cents a bolt. Nos. 40 and 60 Fancy Ribbons, 30 and 50 cents per yard.

IF YOU WANT

Anything extra nice in the way of Men's and Boys' Summer Coats and Vests, TO-DAY IS THE TIME TO BUY. A big purchase Saturday last of 500, at about one-third discount. The same is now on sale. Gent's tan color Coats and Vests, worsted, neat and stylish. \$4.50. Gent's tan color Coats and Vests, neat patterns. \$4.00. Gent's light blue Coats and Vests, dark blue, hair-line stripe. \$4.00. Gent's light blue Coats and Vests, dark blue, neat design. \$4.00. Gent's extra quality, fine hair-line stripe, dark color, sizes to 44. \$5.00. Gent's Coats and Vests in fine Check Wash Poplin. \$4.00. Gent's Seersucker Coats and Vests. \$3.50. Gent's black Alpaca Coats, all sizes, 34 to 46. \$1.75 to \$4.00. Young Men's black Alpaca Coats and Vests, sizes 33 to 36 (a great bargain). \$2.50.

RED HOUSE.

Nos. 714 and 716 J Street, AND 715 AND 716 OAK AVENUE. SACRAMENTO, CAL.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

PACIFIC SYSTEM. June 26, 1889.

Trains Leave and Arrive at SACRAMENTO.

LEAVE. TRAINS RUN DAILY. ARRIVE.

SANTA LEAVE and are due to ARRIVE at SACRAMENTO.		SANTA LEAVE and are due to ARRIVE at SACRAMENTO.	
LEAVE.	TRAIN RUN DAILY.	ARRIVE	
7:00 A.	California and Napa	11:40 A.	California and Napa
7:05 P.	California and Napa	8:30 P.	California and Napa
7:10 P.	California and Napa	8:35 P.	California and Napa
7:15 P.	California and Napa	8:40 P.	California and Napa
7:20 P.	California and Napa	8:45 P.	California and Napa
7:25 P.	California and Napa	8:50 P.	California and Napa
7:30 P.	California and Napa	8:55 P.	California and Napa
7:35 P.	California and Napa	9:00 P.	California and Napa
7:40 P.	California and Napa	9:05 P.	California and Napa
7:45 P.	California and Napa	9:10 P.	California and Napa
7:50 P.	California and Napa	9:15 P.	California and Napa
7:55 P.	California and Napa	9:20 P.	California and Napa
8:00 P.	California and Napa	9:25 P.	California and Napa
8:05 P.	California and Napa	9:30 P.	California and Napa
8:10 P.	California and Napa	9:35 P.	California and Napa
8:15 P.	California and Napa	9:40 P.	California and Napa
8:20 P.	California and Napa	9:45 P.	California and Napa
8:25 P.	California and Napa	9:50 P.	California and Napa
8:30 P.	California and Napa	9:55 P.	California and Napa
8:35 P.	California and Napa	10:00 P.	California and Napa
8:40 P.	California and Napa	10:05 P.	California and Napa
8:45 P.	California and Napa	10:10 P.	California and Napa
8:50 P.	California and Napa	10:15 P.	California and Napa
8:55 P.	California and Napa	10:20 P.	California and Napa
9:00 P.	California and Napa	10:25 P.	California and Napa
9:05 P.	California and Napa	10:30 P.	California and Napa
9:10 P.	California and Napa	10:35 P.	California and Napa
9:15 P.	California and Napa	10:40 P.	California and Napa
9:20 P.	California and Napa	10:45 P.	California and Napa
9:25 P.	California and Napa	10:50 P.	California and Napa
9:30 P.	California and Napa	10:55 P.	California and Napa
9:35 P.	California and Napa	11:00 P.	California and Napa
9:40 P.	California and Napa	11:05 P.	California and Napa
9:45 P.	California and Napa	11:10 P.	California and Napa
9:50 P.	California and Napa	11:15 P.	California and Napa
9:55 P.	California and Napa	11:20 P.	California and Napa
10:00 P.	California and Napa	11:25 P.	California and Napa
10:05 P.	California and Napa	11:30 P.	California and Napa
10:10 P.	California and Napa	11:35 P.	California and Napa
10:15 P.	California and Napa	11:40 P.	California and Napa
10:20 P.	California and Napa	11:45 P.	California and Napa
10:25 P.	California and Napa	11:50 P.	California and Napa
10:30 P.	California and Napa	11:55 P.	California and Napa
10:35 P.	California and Napa	12:00 P.	California and Napa
10:40 P.	California and Napa	12:05 P.	California and Napa
10:45 P.	California and Napa	12:10 P.	California and Napa
10:50 P.	California and Napa	12:15 P.	California and Napa
10:55 P.	California and Napa	12:20 P.	California and Napa
11:00 P.	California and Napa	12:25 P.	California and Napa
11:05 P.	California and Napa	12:30 P.	California and Napa
11:10 P.	California and Napa	12:35 P.	California and Napa
11:15 P.	California and Napa	12:40 P.	California and Napa
11:20 P.	California and Napa	12:45 P.	California and Napa
11:25 P.	California and Napa	12:50 P.	California and Napa
11:30 P.	California and Napa	12:55 P.	California and Napa
11:35 P.	California and Napa	1:00 P.	California and Napa
11:40 P.	California and Napa	1:05 P.	California and Napa
11:45 P.	California and Napa	1:10 P.	California and Napa
11:50 P.	California and Napa	1:15 P.	California and Napa
11:55 P.	California and Napa	1:20 P.	California and Napa
12:00 P.	California and Napa	1:25 P.	California and Napa
12:05 P.	California and Napa	1:30 P.	California and Napa
12:10 P.	California and Napa	1:35 P.	California and Napa
12:15 P.	California and Napa	1:40 P.	California and Napa
12:20 P.	California and Napa	1:45 P.	California and Napa
12:25 P.	California and Napa	1:50 P.	California and Napa
12:30 P.	California and Napa	1:55 P.	California and Napa
12:35 P.	California and Napa	2:00 P.	California and Napa
12:40 P.	California and Napa	2:05 P.	California and Napa
12:45 P.	California and Napa	2:10 P.	California and Napa
12:50 P.	California and Napa	2:15 P.	California and Napa
12:55 P.	California and Napa	2:20 P.	California and Napa
1:00 P.	California and Napa	2:25 P.	California and Napa
1:05 P.	California and Napa	2:30 P.	California and Napa
1:10 P.	California and Napa	2:35 P.	California and Napa
1:15 P.	California and Napa	2:40 P.	California and Napa
1:20 P.	California and Napa	2:45 P.	California and Napa
1:25 P.	California and Napa	2:50 P.	California and Napa
1:30 P.	California and Napa	2:55 P.	California and Napa
1:35 P.	California and Napa	3:00 P.	California and Napa
1:40 P.	California and Napa	3:05 P.	California and Napa
1:45 P.	California and Napa	3:10 P.	California and Napa
1:50 P.	California and Napa	3:15 P.	California and Napa
1:55 P.	California and Napa	3:20 P.	California and Napa
2:00 P.	California and Napa	3:25 P.	California and Napa
2:05 P.	California and Napa	3:30 P.	California and Napa
2:10 P.	California and Napa	3:35 P.	California and Napa
2:15 P.	California and Napa	3:40 P.	California and Napa
2:20 P.	California and Napa	3:45 P.	California and Napa
2:25 P.	California and Napa	3:50 P.	California and Napa
2:30 P.	California and Napa	3:55 P.	California and Napa
2:35 P.	California and Napa	4:00 P.	California and Napa
2:40 P.	California and Napa	4:05 P.	California and Napa
2:45 P.	California and Napa	4:10 P.	California and Napa
2:50 P.	California and Napa	4:15 P.	California and Napa
2:55 P.	California and Napa	4:20 P.	California and Napa
3:00 P.	California and Napa	4:25 P.	California and Napa
3:05 P.	California and Napa	4:30 P.	California and Napa
3:10 P.	California and Napa	4:35 P.	California and Napa
3:15 P.	California and Napa	4:40 P.	California and Napa
3:20 P.	California and Napa	4:45 P.	California and Napa
3:25 P.	California and Napa	4:50 P.	California and Napa
3:30 P.	California and Napa	4:55 P.	California and Napa
3:35 P.	California and Napa	5:00 P.	California and Napa
3:40 P.	California and Napa	5:05 P.	California and Napa
3:45 P.	California and Napa	5:10 P.	California and Napa
3:50 P.	California and Napa	5:15 P.	California and Napa
3:55 P.	California and Napa	5:20 P.	California and Napa
4:00 P.	California and Napa	5:25 P.	California and Napa
4:05 P.	California and Napa	5:30 P.	California and Napa
4:10 P.	California and Napa	5:35 P.	California and Napa
4:15 P.	California and Napa	5:40 P.	California and Napa
4:20 P.	California and Napa	5:45 P.	California and Napa
4:25 P.	California and Napa	5:50 P.	California and Napa
4:30 P.	California and Napa	5:55 P.	California and Napa
4:35 P.	California and Napa	6:00 P.	California and Napa
4:40 P.	California and Napa	6:05 P.	California and Napa
4:45 P.	California and Napa	6:10 P.	California and Napa
4:50 P.	California and Napa	6:15 P.	California and Napa
4:55 P.	California and Napa	6:20 P.	California and Napa
5:00 P.	California and Napa	6:25 P.	California and Napa
5:05 P.	California and Napa	6:30 P.	California and Napa
5:10 P.	California and Napa	6:35 P.	California and Napa
5:15 P.	California and Napa	6:40 P.	California and Napa
5:20 P.	California and Napa	6:45 P.	California and Napa
5:25 P.	California and Napa	6:50 P.	California and Napa
5:30 P.	California and Napa	6:55 P.	California and Napa
5:35 P.	California and Napa	7:00 P.	California and Napa
5:40 P.	California and Napa	7:05 P.	California and Napa
5:45 P.	California and Napa	7:10 P.	California and Napa
5:50 P.	California and Napa	7:15 P.	California and Napa
5:55 P.	California and Napa	7:20 P.	California and Napa
6:00 P.	California and Napa	7:25 P.	California and Napa
6:05 P.	California and Napa	7:30 P.	California and Napa
6:10 P.	California and Napa	7:35 P.	California and Napa
6:15 P.	California and Napa	7:40 P.	California and Napa
6:20 P.	California and Napa	7:45 P.	California and Napa
6:25 P.	California and Napa	7:50 P.	California and Napa
6:30 P.	California and Napa	7:55 P.	California and Napa
6:35 P.	California and Napa	8:00 P.	California and Napa
6:40 P.	California and Napa	8:05 P.	California and Napa
6:45 P.	California and Napa	8:10 P.	California and Napa
6:50 P.	California and Napa	8:15 P.	California and Napa
6:55 P.	California and Napa	8:20 P.	California and Napa
7:00 P.	California and Napa	8:25 P.	California and Napa
7:05 P.	California and Napa	8:30 P.	California and Napa
7:10 P.	California and Napa	8:35 P.	California and Napa
7:15 P.	California and Napa	8:40 P.	California and Napa
7:20 P.	California and Napa	8:45 P.	California and Napa
7:25 P.	California and Napa	8:50 P.	California and Napa
7:30 P.	California and Napa	8:55 P.	California and Napa
7:35 P.	California and Napa	9:00 P.	California and Napa
7:40 P.	California and Napa	9:05 P.	California and Napa
7:45 P.	California and Napa	9:10 P.	California and Napa
7:50 P.	California and Napa	9:15 P.	California and Napa
7:55 P.	California and Napa	9:20 P.	California and Napa
8:00 P.	California and Napa	9:25 P.	California and Napa
8:05 P.	California and Napa	9:30 P.	California and Napa
8:10 P.	California and Napa	9:35 P.	California and Napa
8:15 P.	California and Napa	9:40 P.	California and Napa
8:20 P.	California and Napa	9:45 P.	California and Napa
8:25 P.	California and Napa	9:50 P.	California and Napa
8:30 P.	California and Napa	9:55 P.	California and Napa
8:35 P.	California and Napa	10:00 P.	California and Napa
8:40 P.	California and Napa	10:05 P.	California and Napa
8:45 P.	California and Napa	10:10 P.	California and Napa
8:50 P.	California and Napa	10:15 P.	California and Napa
8:55 P.	California and Napa	10:20 P.	California and Napa
9:00 P.	California and Napa	10:25 P.	California and Napa
9:05 P.	California and Napa	10:30 P.	California and Napa
9:10 P.	California and Napa	10:35 P.	California and Napa
9:15 P.	California and Napa	10:40 P.	California and Napa
9:20 P.	California and Napa	10:45 P.	California and Napa
9:25 P.	California and Napa	10:50 P.	California and Napa
9:30 P.	California and Napa	10:55 P.	California and Napa
9:35 P.	California and Napa	11:00 P.	California and Napa
9:40 P.	California and Napa	11:05 P.	California and Napa
9:45 P.	California and Napa	11:10 P.	California and Napa
9:50 P.	California and Napa	11:15 P.	California and Napa
9:55 P.	California and Napa	11:20 P.	California and Napa
10:00 P.	California and Napa	11:25 P.	California and Napa
10:05 P.	California and Napa	11:30 P.	California and Napa
10:10 P.	California and Napa	11:35 P.	California and Napa
10:15 P.	California and Napa	11:40 P.	California and Napa
10:20 P.	California and Napa	11:45 P.	California and Napa
10:25 P.	California and Napa	11:50 P.	California and Napa
10:30 P.	California and Napa	11:55 P.	California and Napa
10:35 P.	California and Napa	12:00 P.	California and Napa
10:40 P.	California and Napa	12:05 P.	California and Napa
10:45 P.	California and Napa	12:10 P.	California and Napa
10:50 P.	California and Napa	12:15 P.	California and Napa
10:55 P.	California and Napa	12:20 P.	California and Napa
11:00 P.	California and Napa	12:25 P.	California and Napa
11:05 P.	California and Napa	12:30 P.	California and Napa
11:10 P.	California and Napa	12:35 P.	California and Napa
11:15 P.	California and Napa	12:40 P.	California and Napa
11:20 P.	California and Napa	12:45 P.	California and Napa
11:25 P.	California and Napa	12:50 P.	California and Napa
11:30 P.	California and Napa	12:55 P.	California and Napa
11:35 P.	California and Napa	1:00 P.	California and Napa
11:40 P.	California and Napa	1:05 P.	California and Napa
11:45 P.	California and Napa	1:10 P.	California and Napa
11:50 P.	California and Napa	1:15 P.	California and Napa
11:55 P.	California and Napa	1:20 P.	California and Napa
12:00 P.	California and Napa	1:25 P.	California and Napa
12:05 P.	California and Napa	1:30 P.	California and Napa
12:10 P.	California and Napa	1:35 P.	California and Napa
12:15 P.	California and Napa	1:40 P.	California and Napa
12:20 P.	California and Napa	1:45 P.	California and Napa
12:25 P.	California and Napa	1:50 P.	California and Napa
12:30 P.	California and Napa	1:55 P.	California and Napa
12:35 P.	California and Napa	2:00 P.	California and Napa
12:40 P.	California and Napa	2:05 P.	California and Napa
12:45 P.	California and Napa	2:10 P.	California and Napa
12:50 P.	California and Napa	2:15 P.	California and Napa
12:55 P.	California and Napa	2:20 P.	California and Napa
1:00 P.	California and Napa	2:25 P.	California and Napa
1:05 P.	California and Napa	2:30 P.	California and Napa
1:10 P.	California and Napa	2:35 P.	California and Napa
1:15 P.	California and Napa	2:40 P.	California and Napa
1:20 P.	California and Napa	2:45 P.	California and Napa
1:25 P.	California and Napa	2:50 P.	California and Napa
1:30 P.	California and Napa	2:55 P.	California and Napa
1:35 P.	California and Napa	3:00 P.	California and Napa
1:40 P.	California and Napa	3:05 P.	California and Napa
1:45 P.	California and Napa	3:10 P.	California and Napa
1:50 P.	California and Napa	3:15 P.	California and Napa
1:55 P.	California and Napa	3:20 P.	California and Napa
2:00 P.	California and Napa	3:25 P.	California and Napa
2:05 P.	California and Napa	3:30 P.	California and Napa
2:10 P.	California and Napa	3:35 P.	California and Napa
2:15 P.	California and Napa	3:40 P.	California and Napa
2:20 P.	California and Napa	3:45 P.	California and Napa
2:25 P.	California and Napa	3:50 P.	California and Napa
2:30 P.	California and Napa	3:55 P.	California and Napa
2:35 P.	California and Napa	4:00 P.	California and Napa
2:40 P.	California and Napa	4:05 P.	California and Napa
2:45 P.	California and Napa	4:10 P.	California and Napa
2:50 P.	California and Napa	4:15 P.	California and Napa
2:55 P.	California and Napa	4:20 P.	California and Napa
3:00 P.	California and Napa	4:25 P.	California and Napa
3:05 P.	California and Napa	4:30 P.	California and Napa
3:10 P.	California and Napa	4:35 P.	California and Napa
3:15 P.	California and Napa	4:40 P.	California and Napa
3:20 P.	California and Napa	4:45 P.	California and Napa
3:25 P.	California and Napa	4:50 P.	California and Napa
3:30 P.	California and Napa	4:55 P.	California and Napa
3:35 P.	California and Napa	5:0	

DAILY RECORD-UNION

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1899

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Office, Third Street, between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

Published six days in each week, with Double Sheet on Saturdays, and

THE SUNDAY UNION.

Published every Sunday morning, making a splendid SUNDAY PAPER.

For one year, \$6.00

For six months, \$3.50

For three months, \$2.00

For one month, \$1.00

Subscribers served by Carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal Periodical Dealers, Newsmen and Agents.

THE SUNDAY UNION is served by Carriers at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per month.

THE WEEKLY UNION

is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific Coast. The SUNDAY UNION is sent to every subscriber to the WEEKLY UNION.

Terms for one year, \$2.00

The WEEKLY UNION alone per year, \$1.00

The SUNDAY UNION alone per year, \$1.00

All these publications are sent either by Mail or Express to agents or single subscribers, with charges prepaid. All Postmasters are agents.

The Best Advertising Medium on the Pacific Coast.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as second-class matter.

The RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION and WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco, they have no competitors either in influence or home and general circulation throughout the State.

Weather Forecasts for To-Day.

California—Fair; westerly winds; nearly stationary temperature in the southern portion and along the coast, slightly cooler elsewhere.

Oregon and Washington Territory—Fair; variable winds; warmer in the eastern portion, higher, followed by lower temperature in the western portion.

W. S. LILLY, who confesses that he knows very little about American journalism, in the course of an essay in the Forum for July, says:

I wonder how many newspaper writers it ever so much as occurs to them to be morally responsible for what they print? Certainly there are many who, however alive to the obligations of veracity in the editorial office, are not apparently so when they come to their pen. I suppose I should not greatly regret if I found that as a rule, the last thing which the journalist thought of as he went to himself to the delivery of his daily burden.

We can concede to Mr. Lilly that there are a great many people owning and running newspapers, and others writing upon them, who do not at all concern themselves about their moral responsibility for the matter they give to print. But he is mistaken if he thinks that the ethics of American journalism justify less conscientious regard for duty in the public forum, or writer, than his obligations in private life and his self-respect dictate. The majority of writers on the press not only do not want to mislead, but are solicitous to be esteemed reliable in all the statements they send to the reading public in print. These writers know perfectly well that the people do not believe a thing simply because it is printed. They know that the average reader is as bright and discriminating as the average writer or managing editor, and that the very best reputation and capital for a newspaper is reliability, sincerity and scrupulous truthfulness.

While the newspaper director is as liable to err as other men, he is not lost to the common sense of the proposition that reputation for truthfulness, reliability and accuracy underlies genuine success.

Prof. William H. Howell, of Johns Hopkins University, has inquired into the kind of executing criminals in New York by electric chair, and pronounces it as certain as any other method outside of the bullet. A couple of weeks ago the Evening Union treated of the matter in response to the complaint of electric light companies, which are very desirous that the scheme shall fail. It was said by these corporations that they had testimony at command to prove that full discharges of currents as strong as that to be used in New York had been received by men without resulting in death. One instance was given of a line-repairer in Omaha, who was paralyzed by such a shock, but recovered, though he sustained the application of the current accidentally for twenty seconds. In that case he had, by mistake, taken a wire in his other hand came in contact with a wire of the electric light system of the city. We then said that the case was not a parallel one, for the application involved the resistance of the arms and body, and it was not made directly to the nerve centers. That this is the correct conclusion is the opinion of Professor Howell, who says that in all such cases the wire held in the hand is to some extent insulated, and the current is not applied to the vital spot with undiminished vigor. In the case of execution, however, a metallic helmet fits over the head, and the current is directed immediately to the medulla, and is not dissipated through the body; therefore direct paralysis of the nerve centers is instantaneous and positive.

The New York papers are agitating the proposition for a World's fair in that city in 1902. The extreme made is that it will be the fourth century of the discovery of America by Columbus. There should be nothing suggested or done that will in any way detract from or conflict with the exposition of the "Three Americas" at Washington city. There is more in that exposition for the United States than in a half-dozen world's fairs. What we need more than a great fair is the trade of the South American States that legitimately belongs to us, and that England and Germany have absorbed by our neglect. The devotion of any energy now in the direction of a World's fair in '92, would, in our opinion, put a damper upon the Three Americas Exposition, and possibly prevent us from ever recovering the trade of the States of this hemisphere.

There was a time when the advice "Go to Texas" was construed as an insult. Times and expletives have changed. The advice is now taken in earnest and Texas with her 5,000,000 acres of rich soil, her vast expanse of territory, her business push and enterprise, echoes the old phrase with simply this change, "Come to Texas." California needs to be just as energetic, just as inviting, just as generous and just as persistent in her invitation.

By the portraits that some of the Eastern papers are publishing of the late Mrs. Hayes are accurate, the friends of that lady have cause for actions. The lady is remembered in California as one who had a speaking face of strong intellectuality, and with eyes that were simply splendid. The portraits published of her last week were no more like her than like the man in the moon.

APPEALS CASES.

BATCH OF DECISIONS FILED BY THE SUPREME COURT.

A Butte County Riparianist Loses His Case—Rights of Sheriff in Certain Instances—Etc.

The following Supreme Court decisions were filed in the office of Clerk Williams, for the Sacramento District:

COURT, appellant, vs. Hill—On appeal from Butte county. The matter in dispute is the diversion of the water of Clear creek from its natural channel by the respondent, Hill. The appellant, Court, to sustain his suit, relies upon a riparian right to the full natural flow of the stream against one whose land does not border on it, and who, as he contends, has made no valid appropriation of water which has been diverted. The defendant relies mainly on a license from the Government, which was the property of the water. The judgment and order of the lower court are affirmed.

A SHERIFF'S RIGHTS.

Rhoda A. Van Cleave vs. John Buchner (as Sheriff)—This is an action for damages against a Sheriff for the alleged failure to return a writ of execution. A demurrer was filed to the amended complaint, stating as grounds therefor that said amended complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action against the defendant, as Sheriff of Modoc county. The demurrer was sustained and the plaintiff declining to amend, judgment was duly given in favor of the defendant, from which this appeal is prosecuted. The Supreme Court holds that from an inspection of the whole complaint, it is not doubtful in this capacity the defendant was sued. It is clear that the action was brought against him as the Sheriff of Modoc county, and the judgment is therefore reversed and the court below directed to overrule the demurrer. Plaintiff and demurrer dismissed with costs.

A TAX DEED OVERLOOKED.

Oulshan, appellant, vs. Sweeney—a Stanislaus county case. The plaintiff claims the validity of a tax deed under which the plaintiff claims. The judgment was affirmed.

AN INSUFFICIENT COMPLAINT.

Pehrson et al., respondents, vs. Hewitt et al.—The plaintiffs bring this action to have certain judgments and the executions thereon set aside, on the ground that the judgments were void, and the executions were issued thereon. The complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, and therefore the judgment is affirmed.

SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

Turner (administrator), appellant, vs. Turner et al.—This was a suit to foreclose promissory notes. One of the defendants was the note had been paid, and the court found this to be the fact. The court for the plaintiff contended that the finding is not supported by the evidence. The Supreme Court holds that the evidence must be held to be sufficient to support it, and accordingly the judgment and order denying a new trial is affirmed.

JUDGMENT FOR DAMAGES REVERSED.

C. E. Farnum, respondent, vs. Philip Heiner—an action to recover damages for the conversion of a lot of wheat in Butte county. The judgment was for the plaintiff, from which an order denying his claim was made. The Supreme Court holds that the judgment should be reversed, with instructions to the court below to modify the same in accordance with the opinion.

LARGE COUNTY CASE.

Knock, appellant, vs. Bunnell, a Lassen county case; being an action to foreclose a mortgage executed by one H. C. Stockton, since deceased. The judgment was for the plaintiff, and a new trial is ordered.

CONDEMNATION OF LANDS.

Charles Moran et al., appellants, vs. A. E. Ross, respondent—a Butte county case. The proceedings were brought by the appellants as partners, to condemn lands for the right of way of a railroad. There was a judgment for the respondent not taken by the railroad, which was appealed. The Supreme Court holds that the judgment should be reversed, with instructions to the court below to modify the same in accordance with the opinion.

Justice Healy, in concurring with the opinion, says that he concurred in the opinion of the court in the case of Moran et al. vs. Ross, where it was held that under our statutes natural persons may condemn lands for railroad purposes, and that the same principle applies to corporations, when they seek to condemn lands for the same purpose, deprecating the opinion of the court in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell, which was based on the fact that the corporation was not a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

The result to which the doctrine of this case leads—as illustrated in the case of Healy vs. Bunnell—is that a corporation is not a natural person, and therefore it cannot condemn lands for railroad purposes, unless it is a natural person.

THEY WILL PLAY BALL.

THE LOCAL BALL TEAM LECTURED BY THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

Officers Are Elected and a Manager Chosen Who Will Have Full Power to Fine, Etc.

The new directors of the Sacramento Baseball Club held a meeting last night in Wilbur George's law office and elected officers as follows: President, W. F. Hunter; Vice-President, E. L. Green; Secretary, H. D. Gamble; Treasurer, W. F. Peterson; Manager, Steve Lang.

The directors then went into executive session, and continued so for about an hour. A general plan of action was agreed upon, and then all of the players of the Sacramento team were called in and informed that this plan of action was.

They were given to understand, first, that they had to quit all night and immediately play ball in earnest. The nine would remain as it is, and all contracts would hold good, so long as the men gave satisfaction. They would be held responsible to the manager, and any appeals to the Board over his head would be of no avail.

The ball tossers listened attentively, and at the conclusion of the lecture each man promised to do his level best to put the team where it belongs—in the lead for the season. They all appeared to be pleased with the new deal, and were not backward in so expressing themselves. They also agreed to retire to bed early on each evening preceding a ball game.

Mr. Lang, as Manager of the team, has given complete control of the team to the directors, and will make it his business to see that they do the kind of work that it is desired they should do. He will work with them constantly at practice and has full power to fine, suspend, or release any and all recalcitrants. He had them all out to the ball grounds yesterday afternoon, and if the manner in which he made them work there in any kind of a sample as to what they will have to do on the National League team will have any business with them. The old Sacramento favorite, Billy McLaughlin, was with them, and demonstrated that his vocation has not interfered at all with his ball-playing. His friends, seeing this, persuaded him to go behind the bat in the game at Snowflake Park on the Fourth, when it will be a rousing reception.

It was at first given out that when the new management assumed control there would be several important changes in the make-up of the nine, but the directors, after taking the matter over, came to the conclusion that as the nine is composed of some of the best individual players to be found anywhere, it would be better to learn first where the real cause of the team's poor work lies before releasing any of them. Manager Lang thinks that if the team can only be made to see the necessity and importance of team work there will be no more cause for complaint about poor playing. A close watch will be kept to discover any disorganizers in the nine, and should any be found they will be summarily dropped.

On the morning of the Fourth the Sacramento team will meet the Stockton team on the grounds of the latter club in the Stockton City. Burke and Roxburg will form the battery for the home team, while Harper and Fairhurst will be in the points for the Stocktons. On the afternoon of the same day the same nine will play in this city, and will be made up as follows:

SACRAMENTO.	POSITIONS.	STOCKTON.
Ziegler	Pitcher	Baker
McLaughlin	First base	Fairbank
O'Day	Second base	Reina
McSorley	Third base	Steward
Newbert	Shortstop	Whitehead
Boers	Left field	Boers
Goodenough	Center field	Sweeney
Vogel	Right field	Behan

NOT FOR THEIR HEALTH.

Gypsy Fortune-Tellers Not Attracted Here by the Climate.

The other day two gypsy women approached a man on Front street and asked him if he did not desire to have his fortune told. He resolved to try his luck, and the women soon had him under their control and demanded a fee of \$7, the almost mesmerized victim handed over.

The two dusky astrologers then left, and after the man had recovered from the effects of the spell, he reported the affair to the police. An officer was sent out to the gypsy camp, and the women told him that the man had given them the money without any advantage, they called at the Police-station yesterday morning and offered to give back the coin to the man if he desired it, and the offer was accepted.

One of the women said, when asked if she did not consider the amount—\$7, no, sometimes charge as high as \$50, according to the questions asked and the answers given. She said: "Why, \$7 is nothing, one of your own officers gave me \$20 yesterday for telling his fortune."

THE MISSING DETEST.

Dr. Barrett's Sacramento Friends Discredit Rumors About Him.

The Sacramento friends of Dr. C. G. Barrett, who figures in a sensational item in a Red Bluff paper, are disposed to look upon the affair in rather a different light to that in which it is made to appear. Parties here who have known him from boyhood think it impossible that he should have deserted his home. They say he was regarded here as the soul of honor, and that he would be the last man to pursue such a course. He was happily married some years ago, and has always lived in perfect harmony with his wife and family, was greatly devoted to his duties, and was shown his affection for them. For some days before his sudden departure he seemed frequently ill, and a violent pain in his head, which his relatives thought to be from the effects of injuries received by a fall some years ago. (seems quite probable that he has been suffering from some slight mental aberration. His wife says that no family jars had occurred, and she is sure he had found no other attachment.

Last Night's Concert.

The refreshing breeze that came from the south last evening, after the hot day, induced an unusually large number of people to seek the grassy slopes of Capitol Park, where the Hissner band gave a postponed open-air concert under the leadership of George C. Holbrook. The programme previously announced in the Record-Union was rendered in excellent manner, and was greatly enjoyed by the thousands present.

He Raised the Roof.

Leland Howe, the house-raiser, has just completed a difficult task—raising of the large roof of Stanton, Thomson & Co.'s building on J street, between Third and Fourth. The roof is 100x100 feet, and has been raised to a height of twelve feet, so as to add another story to the building. The completion of the building will develop upon Carle & Co.

To Study Penological Methods.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Prison, held at Folsom, Robert T. Devlin, President of the Board, was delegated to East and visit the different reformatory schools for the purpose of studying their methods of management and general character.

Millinery.

Trimmed hats selling by the hundreds at the prices we have marked them for today. Misses' dress hats, \$1 and \$1.50; trimmed conquettes or dandies, \$1.75; leg-horns, \$1.50; straw and gauze toques, \$1.50; black lace hats and bonnets, \$1.50; children's fancy hats, with band of ribbon, 50c. Red House.

Ladies' Dress Corsets 30 cents a pair today at Farmers' and Mechanics' Store.

Buy the Keystone dust-proof watch. Best in the world, \$1 per week. \$29 J. St.

Matheson Pianos the best. Indorsed by artists. Cooper's music store.

Be on hand to-day and see our big drive in shoes. Farmers' and Mechanics' Store.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.

A Child Narrowly Misses Being Crushed Under a Street Car.

On Sunday evening an accident happened to a little child named Rowell, whose parents reside near Fifteenth and O streets. One of the street cars had gone back a switch, and it became necessary to back it a few feet. While the driver was engaged in so doing a number of children climbed upon the rear platform, and one of them got crowded off and fell upon the track. One wheel of the car, which was moving slowly, struck the child's leg and stopped, and the horse immediately bounded forward again, and the child was saved the little one from being crushed to death. Hearing its screams, the driver hastened to the rear and found that the child's leg had been badly lacerated and bruised at the knee, but that, fortunately, no bones were broken.

PISCATORIAL POISON.

A Substance Discovered That Is Death to Catfish and Carp.

Deputy Fish Commissioner Frank Anaya was in town yesterday, having come here to consult with Fish Commissioner Routier in regard to the prosecution recently instituted in California against a smelter company for emptying their refuse into the Mokelumne river, thereby killing a great many fish. Mr. Anaya says that the numerous chemical substances that are allowed to run into the river have already somewhat discolored and corrupted the water, and that the fish are being killed off in such rapidity that the place is a barren waste. At different places the lake is strewn with dead fish, and if this state of affairs is permitted to continue, fish in that stream will soon be scarce, and also will the fish in the Sacramento river, into which the Mokelumne empties. Commissioner Routier has instructed Mr. Anaya to employ lawyer L. J. Modesto, of Modesto, as special counsel to assist in the prosecution.

Fair Oaks Corps Surprise Party.

Last evening during a meeting of Fair Oaks Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

The Post was surprised and captured by Fair Oaks Ladies' Post, and the latter five ladies marched into the Post-rooms, and without any further ceremony, announced that the Post would have to consider themselves the guests of the ladies during the remainder of the evening. Mrs. Florence Miller, President of the Corps, and her committee, if the ladies, took seats on the platform. Mrs. Henry and Mrs. S. H. Henry, and Mrs. Mary B. Jordan, both Past Presidents, took seats on the platform. Mrs. Henry then arose and in a few choice remarks presented Commander Winchell, in behalf of the Post, with a purse of one hundred dollars for the Post's relief fund. The ladies then, upon receiving the offering, paid a worthy tribute to the ladies for their generous gift.

Fourth of July Notes.

The Fourth Brigade staff officers will assemble at their headquarters at 9 o'clock sharp on the morning of the Fourth.

Citizens residing along the line of march are requested to decorate their residences with flags and bunting. The Grand Marshal and aids will meet at the Golden Eagle parlors this evening at 8 o'clock to make the final arrangements for the Fourth of July.

Inasmuch as so many members of the National Guard are also members of the various military organizations, it has been decided by them not to attempt to turn out as an organization. It is deemed desirable that they should be in the military on so important an occasion.

Beginning Rather Monotonous.

Capt. Sims Emory has been in a communication in reply to certain allegations made by members of the colored military company, but which cannot be published in our local columns, for the reason that it is a military matter and is chiefly made up of personalities. The Captain refuted several charges alleged to have been made against him, and concludes by challenging his accusers to a public trial.

Sullivan and Kilrain Outdone.

Harry Howard, a barber, and Harry Steel, a waiter in a downtown restaurant, agreed to settle the dispute with parties.

They adjourned to Norton's saloon on K street, where they were given the use of a back room in which to hold their battle. The battle was a bloody and unscientific one, and was according to the London prize ring rules. Only one round was fought, but that was of twenty-five minutes duration. Howard was the victor, and he was paid in every way. The latter stood up as long as he could and fought desperately, but finally had to succumb.

Mercurial Gymnastics.

The highest and lowest Signal Service temperature yesterday, according to Sergeant Barwick, was 100° and 72°.

The highest and lowest one year ago today was 97° and 67°. The nights of the 1st and 2d were the hottest since June 20, 1887, when the minimum temperature was 72°. These spells are very unpleasant, but fortunately they do not last long.

New Notaries Appointed.

The following Notaries were appointed by Governor Waterman yesterday:

Blower, Plymouth; W. L. Drabner, Oakland; Joseph Craig, Woodland; M. P. Rose, Fall River Mills; Ed. Tedford, Santa Ana; Joseph A. Knox, Hopland; A. C. Broderick, Long Beach; J. W. Curtis, San Bernardino; W. S. Lowden, Weaverville; J. D. Spronk, Chico; John C. Gray, Oroville; G. C. Jenks, Santa Clara; W. M. Shattuck, Dunsmuir.

Sudden Death.

Frederick William Good, brother of Robert Good, and a native of this city, died suddenly yesterday at his home on Eighth street, between J and K, at the age of 27 years.

Deceased was a young man of a pleasant, robust health, but a violent attack of hemorrhage of the lungs carried him off with little warning.

Plumbers and Gas Fitters Elect Officers.

The Plumbers and Gas Fitters Union held its semi-annual meeting last night and elected the following officers for the ensuing term:

President, William Scott; Vice President, Charles Beckwith; Secretary, Chris Schmidt; Treasurer, C. C. Coon, and Sergeant-at-Arms, Bob Smith.

County Warrants.

Employees of the county are sad. Warrant day this month falls on the Fourth, and of course they cannot be issued on a legal holiday.

Therefore the warrants will not be ready until next Tuesday.

Military To-day.

Dress hats in fancy brads, 50c; leg-horns, \$1; pearl brads, in stylish shapes, 75c. Red House.

Special clothing sale to day at Farmers' and Mechanics' Store.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

REPORT OF ITS OPERATIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

Interesting Figures Showing in What Channels the Tastes of Readers Run—Fiction Still Leads.

The Board of Trustees of the Public Library met at their office in the Library building last evening. Present: W. C. Fitch, President; Add C. Hinkson, Vice-President; S. H. Gerrish, Secretary; A. S. Hopkins and L. E. Smith.

The Librarian's report for the month of June was read, as follows: Number of books issued during the month, 3,718, classified thus: Fiction, 2,883; history, 122; biography, 82; travels, 135; literature, 206; religion, 24; poetry and drama, 52; science and art, 214; percentage of fiction, 75; average number issued per day, 124; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

The annual financial report of the Secretary was read and ordered on file.

LIBRARY FUND.

Amount in Fund July 1, 1888, \$4,673.54

From Taxes, \$3,297.10

From Sales, \$39.00

From Sale of Catalogues, 7.00

Total, \$8,016.64

Expenditures.

Salaries, \$1,800.00

New Books, 682.00

Periodicals, 49.24

Book Binding, 35.00

Repairs and New Gallery, 1,307.47

Furniture, 66.50

Postage, 24.49

Printing, 122.50

Stationery, 92.75

Fuel, 49.48

Oil, 27.50

Ice, 12.25

Total, \$5,636.53

Balance in Fund July 1, 1889, \$1,480.11

CONTINGENT FUND.

Cash on hand July 1, 1888, \$11.66

From Fines, \$131.49

From Dues, 7.00

Total, \$150.15

Disbursements.

Books, \$12.05

Periodicals, 2.25

Furniture, 1.15

Stationery, 14.00

Repairs, 18.50

Total, \$48.00

Balance on hand July 1, 1889, \$1.20

RECAPITULATION.

Received from Library, \$8,616.64

Received from Contingent Fund, 150.15

Paid from Library Fund, \$5,536.53

Paid from Contingent Fund, 142.00

Total, \$4,480.26

Amount in both Funds July 1, 1889, \$4,480.26

July 1, 1888, \$4,481.51

The law requiring this report to be made July 1, 1889, is hereby complied with.

The annual report of the Librarian was read, and ordered placed on file, as follows:

To the Board of Trustees of the Sacramento Free Public Library: I herewith present my annual report of the Sacramento Free Public Library for the year ending June 30, 1889.

The library was open during the year 310 days, 40,841; fiction, 2,883; history, 122; biography, 82; travels, 135; literature, 206; religion, 24; poetry and drama, 52; science and art, 214; percentage of fiction, 75; average number issued per day, 124; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,718; number of names on the register, 8,710; amount of fines collected, \$15.50; number of books mended in Library, 45.

Number of books issued during the year, 3,7

ALONG THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Ghastly Crime Committed at Glen Ellen, Sonoma County.

ORANGE COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Blazing Grain Fields—The Chautauque Circle—Suicide of a Crazy Mexican.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

A Man's Throat Cut and Head Shot Away at Glen Ellen.

SANTA ROSA, July 2.—At about 11 o'clock last night an alarm was given by the Sheriff's office. Deputy Sheriff Grohman answered the call, and was informed that there had been a murder committed at Glen Ellen, in this county, and that the murderer was in town at a certain saloon. The deputy proceeded to the saloon, where he met a man named Tom Wilson, who was charged with having killed a woman, after a man called "Crazy Joe," who formerly lived at Petaluma.

"Yes, I killed him," said Wilson to the deputy. "I just cut his throat from ear to ear, and then I shot him in the head. I was in a bad way, and I got my gun, placed it at his nose and blew the whole top of his head off. Wilson, while frankly admitting his crime, did not assign any reason for it.

When taken to jail by the deputy he said: "Oh, that is nothing. I have killed a hundred men." "Where?" asked the deputy. "Oh, in the Indian war," was the answer. The murderer is a Swede, about 30 years old, and the lady named Mrs. Ellen, where the tragedy took place.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

SANTA ROSA, July 2.—A murder, whose ghastly and diabolical crime is not paralleled in the criminal annals of Sonoma county, was committed at Munn's Canyon, near Glen Ellen, last night. A Swede named Tom Wilson, 38 years of age, killed his companion, called "Crazy Joe," by cutting his throat and afterward blowing the top of his head off with a shotgun.

When the Associated Press correspondent saw Wilson this morning he learned the following story:

It appears that the murderer and his victim had been drinking wine together on Charles Johnson's ranch up in the canyon, and both had been carousing two or three days until they were on the verge of delirium tremens or some other satanic aberration of the mind, when a quarrel ensued. "Crazy Joe" kicked Wilson in the groin, whereupon the latter rushed at him with an open knife, but intended only to cut Joe in the foot, and had delivered a blow on the neck and cut his throat from ear to ear. The wound was sufficient in itself to produce death. Joe cried out in his agonies for Wilson to kill him quick.

Wilson, with a cruelty of the intensest precision, walked deliberately to the house, where he procured a shotgun and came back to the dying victim, and placing the muzzle between the contorted and bloodstained lips, fired with the verge of a lively intensity manifested in the meetings.

After vesper service last evening a number of houses were illuminated and a display of fireworks was made in honor of the occasion, after which the residents of Glen Ellen gave an interesting entertainment.

foreman Rev. A. C. Hirst, president of the University of the Pacific at San Jose, and the Rev. J. C. L. Hirst, of the University of the Pacific at San Jose, delivered an interesting introductory address, and the Jingles sang verses from their melodious hymns.

He said, after the reading of the address, and the Jingles sang verses from their melodious hymns.

LABOR NOTES.

The Federated Trades having declared a boycott on several restaurants, circulars will soon be issued by that body among the laboring men.

Ernest Ellis, the young pettiest, who was arrested with Patrick Hughes and Ray McKenna for burglary and petit larceny, was sentenced by Judge Johnson this morning to seven months in the House of Correction. McKenna has been sentenced to six months, and Hughes to ninety days in the County Jail.

LABOR NOTES.

The Federated Trades having declared a boycott on several restaurants, circulars will soon be issued by that body among the laboring men.

LABOR NOTES.

The Federated Trades having declared a boycott on several restaurants, circulars will soon be issued by that body among the laboring men.

LABOR NOTES.

The Federated Trades having declared a boycott on several restaurants, circulars will soon be issued by that body among the laboring men.

LABOR NOTES.

The Federated Trades having declared a boycott on several restaurants, circulars will soon be issued by that body among the laboring men.

LABOR NOTES.

The Federated Trades having declared a boycott on several restaurants, circulars will soon be issued by that body among the laboring men.

LABOR NOTES.

The Federated Trades having declared a boycott on several restaurants, circulars will soon be issued by that body among the laboring men.

LABOR NOTES.

The Federated Trades having declared a boycott on several restaurants, circulars will soon be issued by that body among the laboring men.

LABOR NOTES.

The Federated Trades having declared a boycott on several restaurants, circulars will soon be issued by that body among the laboring men.

LABOR NOTES.

The Federated Trades having declared a boycott on several restaurants, circulars will soon be issued by that body among the laboring men.

LABOR NOTES.

The Federated Trades having declared a boycott on several restaurants, circulars will soon be issued by that body among the laboring men.

the labor unions and to the public, with a view to induce the patrons of the city, who are not members of the association, to join the members of the association in their establishment.

The members of the Stevedores' Union have declared in favor of the 8 hour movement, and a delegate to the league at its next meeting.

The attention of the Federated Trades has been called to the fact that the Chinese in the fruit-canning industry, and the subject will be discussed at the next meeting of the Council.

REMAINS OF JUSTICE MORRISON.

The remains of ex-Chief Justice Morrison were removed to St. Louis, where the family vault is located.

COLONEL CROCKER'S RETURN.

Colonel C. F. Crocker returned today from his Northwestern tour. He speaks encouragingly of the railroad prospects, but will not for a few days enter into detail.

THE GOVERNOR'S HEALTH.

Governor McArthur is still confined to his room in Oakland by reason of his attack of pneumonia. His physicians are of the opinion that he will soon be able to be out.

ORANGE COUNTY.

The Non-Partisan Convention Nominates a Complete Ticket.

SANTA ROSA, July 2.—An enthusiastic Non-Partisan Convention assembled at Spurgeon's Hall at 10 o'clock this morning. Eighty delegates were in attendance. Committees on Organization, Resolutions and Credentials were appointed. After a two hour session the adjourned until 1 o'clock.

Voting by precincts upon candidates commenced at 1:30. The following nominees were elected: County Attorney, J. W. Towner; District Attorney, E. E. Edwards; County Clerk, R. D. Wickham; President, George A. Foster; Sheriff, R. H. Hines; Assessor, Fred Smyth; County Superintendent of Public Schools, J. T. Shookmaker; Coroner, Dr. Ira D. Brown; Judge of Probate, J. H. Smith; Jacob Ross, A. Littlefield, W. G. Pherson, A. Guy Smith.

The members of the Peace, School Trustee and Road Overseer's office in the old county are continued until the next election in August.

The ticket of feeling prevalent. The ticket in nomination gives general satisfaction.

PACIFIC GROVE.

The Chautauque Literary and Scientific Circle, in session.

PACIFIC GROVE, July 2.—The tenth annual assembly of the Chautauque Literary and Scientific Circle of the Pacific Coast began here last evening with the opening of the organization of the science and art classes under their respective instructors.

After vesper service last evening a number of houses were illuminated and a display of fireworks was made in honor of the occasion, after which the residents of Glen Ellen gave an interesting entertainment.

foreman Rev. A. C. Hirst, president of the University of the Pacific at San Jose, and the Rev. J. C. L. Hirst, of the University of the Pacific at San Jose, delivered an interesting introductory address, and the Jingles sang verses from their melodious hymns.

He said, after the reading of the address, and the Jingles sang verses from their melodious hymns.

LABOR NOTES.

The Federated Trades having declared a boycott on several restaurants, circulars will soon be issued by that body among the laboring men.

LABOR NOTES.

The Federated Trades having declared a boycott on several restaurants, circulars will soon be issued by that body among the laboring men.

LABOR NOTES.

The Federated Trades having declared a boycott on several restaurants, circulars will soon be issued by that body among the laboring men.

LABOR NOTES.

The Federated Trades having declared a boycott on several restaurants, circulars will soon be issued by that body among the laboring men.

LABOR NOTES.

The Federated Trades having declared a boycott on several restaurants, circulars will soon be issued by that body among the laboring men.

LABOR NOTES.

The Federated Trades having declared a boycott on several restaurants, circulars will soon be issued by that body among the laboring men.

LABOR NOTES.

The Federated Trades having declared a boycott on several restaurants, circulars will soon be issued by that body among the laboring men.

LABOR NOTES.

The Federated Trades having declared a boycott on several restaurants, circulars will soon be issued by that body among the laboring men.

LABOR NOTES.

The Federated Trades having declared a boycott on several restaurants, circulars will soon be issued by that body among the laboring men.

LABOR NOTES.

The Federated Trades having declared a boycott on several restaurants, circulars will soon be issued by that body among the laboring men.

LABOR NOTES.

The Federated Trades having declared a boycott on several restaurants, circulars will soon be issued by that body among the laboring men.

LABOR NOTES.

The Federated Trades having declared a boycott on several restaurants, circulars will soon be issued by that body among the laboring men.

LABOR NOTES.

The Federated Trades having declared a boycott on several restaurants, circulars will soon be issued by that body among the laboring men.

LABOR NOTES.

The Federated Trades having declared a boycott on several restaurants, circulars will soon be issued by that body among the laboring men.

having read of the affair in the news-papers. Acting on the advice of his wife, Mrs. Markell of Heidelberg, who was administrator of the estate of the orphan girl's parents, she today in the Superior Court an application for said Mrs. Fix be cited to show cause why the letters of guardianship should not be rescinded and Markell appointed guardian of Carrie Sterling and her brother James F. Sterling, who was also adopted by Fix. No criminal proceedings have yet been instituted.

Suicide of a Crazy Man.

TRUCON (A. T.), July 2.—Pablo Rebell, who claimed to have been a soldier and robbed by Mexican bandits a few days ago, outside of the city, today committed suicide by shooting himself in the mouth, the bullet coming out at the top of his head. He left a letter for District Attorney Ford retraining all he had said in charging Bonco Flores with having committed the deed. He said he could not remember anything he did that night. The general supposition is that he was delirious from the effects of drink. He shot his own horse thinking some one was attacking him.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.

Michael Davitt Testifies Before the Parnell Commission.

THE POPE WILL LEAVE ITALY.

Illness of John Ruskin—Interesting Items from Peru—House of Commons—Etc.